



Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association, Inc.

# BASKETBALL PRESEASON BULLETIN

**NOVEMBER  
2011-2012**



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**RULES, REVISIONS,  
AND  
INTERPRETATIONS**

*PIAA Statewide Rules  
Interpreter: Joe Catanzaro*



**Rules, Revisions, and Interpretations**

**2011/12 NFHS BASKETBALL RULES CHANGES**

<b>Rule 1-3-1</b>	The center restraining circle specifications were changed to permit a minimum of a ¼ inch-wide single line but a line no wider than 2-inches to designate the outer edge of the circle. Contrasting colored-floor areas are still permissible
<b>Rule 3-5-3 (New)</b>	The specifications regarding arm compression sleeves were changed to require the item to be white, black, beige or a single solid school color, be the same color for each team member and have only a single manufacturer's logo that does not exceed 2 ¼ square inches. Arm compression sleeves must still be worn for medical purposes.
<b>Rule 4-12-1, 4-12-2 &amp; 4-12-6</b>	Several definitions were changed to reflect that team control will now exist during a throw-in when the thrower-in has the ball at his/her disposal. The change primarily affects how foul penalties will be administered.

**18th ANNUAL OFFICIALS'  
CONVENTION**

**AUGUST 3rd AND 4th, 2012**

**HILTON HARRISBURG**

## 2011/12 NFHS MAJOR EDITORIAL CHANGES

<b>Rule 1-11-2, 3</b>	Updated specifications were added to the basket-ring rules. A note was also added recommending that basket rings be inspected for rules compliance.
<b>Rule 2-2-4 Note</b>	A note was added clarifying the administrative responsibilities of game officials through the completion of required reports.
<b>Rule 3-4-1c Note New</b>	A new note was added recommending that the visiting team's dark jersey be the darker of the school's color scheme or black.
<b>Rule 3-5-1 Note New</b>	A new note was added authorizing state associations to grant exceptions to NFHS playing rules for participants with disabilities, special needs and/or extenuating circumstances
<b>Rule 4-19-3</b>	The definition of an intentional foul was clarified and recognized.
<b>Rule 6-4-3e, g &amp; Note</b>	Alternating-possession throw-in situations where clarified.
<b>Rule 8-6-2, New 8-7</b>	The penalty administration for when single fouls occur as part of a multiple free-throw situation and when a double foul occurs as part of a multiple free-throw situation was clarified. Based on these editorial changes, Section 8-7 became unnecessary and was deleted.
<b>Rule 9-2-10 Penalty 4</b>	Clarified that when an opponent contacts the thrower-in, an intentional foul shall be charged to the offender

### Points of Emphasis

**Sporting Behavior-** The NFHS Basketball Rules Committee continues to be concerned about the following behaviors:

Pregame Situations- Teams entering the gymnasium prior to the contest should not run through the area occupied by the opposing team or under the basket where opponents are warming up. Teams should only enter, job, or warm-up on their own half of the court. Gatherings intended to motivate a team after the warm-up period, during or following player introductions and post-game celebrations should be performed in the area directly in front of the team bench. If during the

**Points of Emphasis (cont'd)**

pregame or half-time warm-up period one team leaves the floor, the other team should not sure the entire court; teams should only warm-up on their half of the court. Only authorized personnel should be permitted on the floor. All spectators should be in designated areas.

Taunting/Self-Promotion- Players are increasingly directing their celebratory actions toward opponents, which should be interpreted as taunting and baiting, and penalized accordingly. Further, the committee is concerned with the trend toward players “playing to the crowd,” attempting to increase attention and praise for their own individual accomplishments rather than toward the game itself and team achievements. While many of these actions are not specifically illegal by rule, extreme behaviors could and should be considered taunting and baiting of the opponent. Officials should remind captains and head coaches at the pregame conference that all actions and reactions should demonstrate appropriate sporting behavior.

**Screening**

- A legal screener must be stationary prior to contact with hands and arms close to the body. When these two requirements are not met, and when there is sufficient contact delivered by the screener to bump, slow or displace, it is a foul on the screener.
- When screening a stationary opponent from behind (outside the visual field), the screener must allow the opponent one normal step backward without contact.
- When screening a moving opponent, the screener must allow the opponent time and distance to avoid contact by stopping or changing direction.
- When a screen is set in view of an opposing player, the screener can get as close as he or she wishes in a legal stationary position. The burden is on the screened player to avoid contact that may result in a foul.
- To constitute a legal screen, the screener must stay within her or her vertical place with a stance approximately shoulder-width apart.

**Guidelines for Teaching and Officiating-** The following guidelines are excerpts from past NFHS Points of Emphasis. The committee believes sharing these guidelines again will assist in game administration.

1. Handchecking/Body Fouls
  - Tactics using the hands, arms or body that permit any player (offense or defense) to “control” (hold, impede, push, divert, slow or prevent) the movement of an opposing player is a foul.

## Points of Emphasis (cont'd)

- When an offensive player uses the hands or body to push off for position or spacing to get open or receive a pass, or to move the ball via pass or dribble, it is a foul.
- “Hooking” by an offensive player is a distinct advantage. This tactic is not worthy of a warning and should be ruled a foul without hesitation.
- Any illegal use of hands, arms or body (offense or defense) that slows, prevents, impedes the progress or displaces an opposing player due to the contact, is a foul and must be called.
- Regardless of where it takes place on the court, when a player continuously places a hand on the ball handler/dribbler, it is a foul.
- When a player jabs a hand(s) or forearm of an opponent to control his or her movement or gain an advantage, it is a foul.

NOTE: Incidental contact is contact with an opponent which is permitted and which does not constitute a foul. This includes but is not limited to contact which does not hinder the opponent from participating from normal offensive or defensive movements.

### Post Play

- The offense may “shape up” to receive a pass or to force the defense to assume a legal guarding position at the side, in front or behind the offensive post player. When the offensive player then uses the “swim stroke,” pushes, pins, elbows, forearms, holds, clears with the body, or just generally demonstrates rough physical movements or tactics, this is a foul on the offensive player and must be called without warning.
- The defense can assume a legal, vertical stance or position on the side, front or behind the offensive post player. When the defense undercuts (initiates lower-body non-vertical contact), slaps, pushes, holds, elbows, forearms or just generally demonstrates rough, physical movements or tactics, this is a foul on the defense and must be called without warning.
- When a player pushes a leg or knee into the rear of an opponent, it is a foul.
- When a player dislodges an opponent from an established position by pushing or “backing in,” it is a foul.
- When a player uses hands, forearms or elbows to prevent an opponent from maintaining a legal position, it is a foul.

**Rebounding-** A player has a right to any spot on the court he or she may get to legally. To obtain or maintain a legal rebounding position a player may NOT:

### Rules, Revisions, and Interpretations

### Points of Emphasis (cont'd)

- Displace, charge, or push an opponent.
- Bend his or her body in an abnormal position to hold or displace an opponent.
- Extend shoulders, hips or knees, or extend the arms or elbows fully or partially in a position other than vertical, so that the opponent's freedom of movement is hindered when contact occurs.
- Violate the principle of verticality.
- Better his or her position by other than legal means.

**Injury Data and Prevention-** The NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee and the NFHS sports rules committees use information from the National High School Sports-Related Injury Surveillance Study (High School RIO) to monitor rates and patterns of sports injuries among high school student-athletes. High School RIO is in its 6th year of collecting sports exposure and injury data.

1. Injury Data- The most recent High School RIO report captured the following trends in boys and girls basketball:
  - A large portion of injuries for both boys and girls are ankle injuries (34.7% and 33.0% respectively). However, ankle injury rates have not significantly increased over time for either gender. The ankle injuries are most often occurring during rebounding activities for both boys and girls (43.3% and 31.4% respectively).
  - Concussion rates in boys' and girls' basketball have not significantly changed over time. However, boys are sustaining concussions more often during rebounding activities (28.5%) and girls during defending activities (26.5%) – both primarily due to player-to-player contact.
  - The incidence, rate and proportion of Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) injuries to girls have not significantly changed over time.
2. Injury Prevention- While the rules of the game can't always prevent the types of injuries mentioned above from occurring, coaches, players, and officials all have an important role to play in keeping the risk of injury to a minimum. To assist in preventing injuries, the committee has addressed the following areas of concern:
  - Coaches and officials must be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of a concussion, and be well versed in and follow NFHS and the respective state association concussion guidelines.

### Points of Emphasis (cont'd)

- There are several aspects of the game where injuries may be more likely to occur, but rebounding and defending were specifically noted in the data above. Officials must adjudicate all rules as written, especially regarding illegal contact in those two areas. An airborne player is especially vulnerable to sustaining a serious injury with the slightest contact. Officials and coaches must be conscientious in protecting airborne players in the area of rebounding and shooting.
- Officials should not hesitate to rule a flagrant foul when “violent” contact occurs against an opponent, especially to the head.
- Officials must also remain diligent in ruling excessive swinging of the elbows, even when no contact occurs (violation).

### 2011/12 Rules Revisions Comments

**Center Circle Line Specifications (1-3-1):** The center restraining circle specifications were changed to permit a minimum of a ¼-inch-wide single line but a line no wider than 2 inches to designate the outer edge of the circle. Many existing courts already have a center circle that has a single ¼-inch line. A mathematical line between two solid colors is still permitted. The committee believes this change will provide consistency in the rule.

**Arm Compression Sleeve Requirements (3-5-3):** The specifications regarding arm compression sleeves were changed to require the item to be white, black, beige or a single solid school color. The sleeve must also be the same color for each team member and have only a single manufacturer’s logo that does not exceed 2 ¼ square inches. Arm compression sleeves must still be worn for medical purposes. Under the previous rule, arm compression sleeves had no logo restrictions, could have been multiple colors and teammates could have worn a variety of different colors. This rules change provides clarification, makes enforcement more consistent for officials and enhances team uniformity.

**Team Control During a Throw-In (4-12-1, 2, 6):** Several definitions were changed to reflect that team control will now exist during a throw-in when the thrower-in has the ball at his/her disposal. The change primarily affects how foul penalties will be administered. By changing the definition of player and team control to include a throw-in, greater consistency in penalty administration for a common foul is achieved. Under the previous rule, because there was no team control during a throw-in, the penalty for a common foul committed by the throw-in team after the throw-in had begun resulted in free throws if the offended team was in the bonus, which was inconsistent with the penalty for a team-control foul in non-throw situations. The rules change will result in greater consistency in penalty enforcement and expedite the contest by eliminating the delay inherent with administering free throws.

**2011-2012 PIAA ADOPTIONS**

- Adopt the 2011-2012 NFHS Basketball Rules Book.
- Adopt Rules 1-13-2 and 1-13-2 NOTE, Coaching box and alternate placement of same, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition.
- Modify Rule 3-3-8 (Concussion Rule), to clarify that “an appropriate health-care professional” is a licensed physician of medicine or osteopathic medicine (MD or DO).
- Adopt Rule 5-5 NOTE, running clock, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, upon completion of the first half and one Team gains a 40-point differential over its opponent, the clock shall be stopped only when an official's time-out is taken, a charged time-out is granted, a period ends, or administering free throws.
- Adopt Rule 10-5-1, the head Coach, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, may be off the bench in front of his/her seat within the confines of the designated 14-foot Coaching box to give instructions to his/her players and/or substitutes.

**NET PROBLEMS**

There was also a question on the net getting wrapped on the rim continuously after a score or the ball getting stuck in the basket after each score. What should be done? What is the PIAA's position on what should be done by the officials. Should they fix it once or twice and then ignore it until halftime? That was suggested by one of our presenters. My position as the state's interpreter would first be one of preventive officiating. Officials are required to inspect all equipment including court, baskets, ball, backboards and timer's and scorer's signals. While observing warm-ups, wouldn't the problem with the net expose itself. Wouldn't the ball be getting hung up in the net continuously or the net getting wrapped around the ring when shots are being made from longer distances. I believe that would be the time to address the issue. Call down the Athletic Director or the Game Manager and have them get a maintenance person to stretch the net or replace it before the game starts. Stop the warm-up clock and continue it once the problem is rectified.

If for some reason the problem doesn't manifest itself until the game is in progress, and I cannot see that occurring, then I would stop the game and fix the problem after the second time it occurred. By waiting until an opportune time (halftime) to fix it gives a tremendous advantage first to the team that scored since they have time to set up a press defense while the net is taken care of for a minimum of two times. If you ignore it after that, then you are putting the team shooting at that basket at a tremendous disadvantage since the ball must stay in the net or go through to score a goal. If it bounces out, the score does not count. In conclusion, be very observant during warm-ups, not only watching for dunking or illegal equipment worn by the players, but also ensure that the ball is going through the net properly. If there is any problem observed, take care of it immediately before the game begins.

## CONCUSSION PROCEDURE

Any player who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion must be immediately removed from the game and shall not return to play until cleared by an appropriate health care professional (either an M.D. or a D.O.). It is the school's responsibility to get that clearance from one of the two professionals noted above before that player may participate. Coaches, Administrators and Officials should be looking for signs of concussion in all athletes and should immediately remove any suspected concussed athlete from play and make every effort to ensure a concussed athlete does not continue to participate.

## ARM COMPRESSION SLEEVES

The specifications regarding arm compression sleeves were changed to require the item to be white, black, beige or a single solid school color. The sleeve must also be the same color for each team member and have only a single manufacturer's logo that does not exceed 2 ¼ square inches. Arm compression sleeves must still be worn for medical purposes. Under the previous rule, arm compression sleeves had no logo restrictions, could have been multiple colors and teammates could have worn a variety of different colors. This rules change provides clarification, makes enforcement more consistent for officials and enhances team uniformity.

**SITUATION #1:** Team school colors are red and white. Three team members are wearing red and white compression sleeves.

**Ruling:** The compression sleeves are illegal and cannot be worn.

**Comment:** The compression sleeves must be a single solid school color.

**SITUATION #2:** Team school colors are blue and gold. Two team members have gold compression sleeves and one team member has a blue compression sleeve.

**Ruling:** Illegal for one of those colors to be worn.

**Comment:** All team members must wear the same school color compression sleeve.

**SITUATION #3:** Team school colors are blue and white. Several team members are wearing white head bands and blue compression sleeves.

**Ruling:** Legal.

**Comment:** Compression sleeves do not have to be the same color as headbands and wristbands.

**SITUATION #4:** Team school colors are white and blue. Several team members are wearing white compression sleeves that have a single manufacturer's logo that is 2 X 3 inches.

**Ruling:** Illegal.

**Comment:** Manufacturer's logo must not exceed 2 ¼ square inches.

**SITUATION #5:** Team school colors are white and red. Several team members are wearing black compression sleeves.

**Ruling:** Legal.

**Comment:** Black is one of the acceptable compression sleeve colors.

### TEAM CONTROL DURING A THROW – IN

Several definitions were changed to reflect that team control will now exist during a throw-in when the thrower-in has the ball at his/her disposal. The change affects how foul penalties will be administered. By changing the definition of player and team control to include a throw-in, greater consistency in penalty administration for a common foul is achieved. Under the previous rule, because there was no team control during a throw-in, the penalty for a common foul committed by the throw-in team after the throw-in had begun resulted in free throws if the offended team was in the bonus, which was inconsistent with the penalty for a team-control foul in non-throw-in situations. The rules change will result in greater consistency in penalty enforcement and expedite the contest by eliminating the delay inherent with administering free throws.

**SITUATION #1:** A1 has the ball for a throw-in at his/her own end line. While still holding the ball, A2 is called for a moving screen.

**Ruling:** Team control foul on A2.

**Comment:** B's ball closest to where the foul occurred.

**SITUATION #2:** A1 releases the ball on a throw-in from his/her own end line. While the ball is in the air, A2 bumps B2 with enough contact to cause a foul while trying to receive the ball.

**Ruling:** Team control foul on A2.

**Comment:** While the ball is in the air, team A still has team control. Team B will get the ball for a throw-in closest to where the foul took place.

**SITUATION #3:** A1 has the ball at his/her own end line for a throw-in. The official's count is at four when he/she releases the ball. A2 has been in the restricted lane area during that time.

**Ruling:** Legal

**Comment:** There is no 3-second violation since team A has not yet established team control in their frontcourt.

**SITUATION #4:** A1 is making a throw-in from his/her frontcourt end line. The pass is high in front of the division line and the ball deflects off A2 hands and enters the backcourt. A3 is the first to touch the ball in the backcourt.

**Ruling:** Legal

**Comment:** There is no backcourt violation since team A has not established player and team control in their frontcourt before the ball entered the backcourt.

**SITUATION #5:** A1 has the ball for a throw-in. The throw-in pass deflects off A2's hands. A2 and B2 are attempting to retrieve the loose ball and A2 fouls B2. Team B is in the bonus.

**Ruling:** Team control foul on A2 and team B is administered a throw-in closest to where the foul occurred.

**Comment:** With the new ruling, team A is now in team control on a throw-in, therefore, a team control foul has been committed.

### **Fitness and Health Condition**

- Athletic officiating is a vigorous avocation and it demands that an official be in excellent physical condition, able to give the very best, on every play, in every contest. To that end, the American Medical Association has stated that before one attempts any vigorous physical activity they should first visit their family physician for a check-up. It is part of good personal health maintenance to have an annual physical exam and participate in an exercise program. This type of exercise program should be minimally three days per week and include cardiovascular, conditioning, strength training, flexibility and muscle endurance. These components along with proper nutrition will assist in developing one's optimum body composition.
- The PIAA Sports Medicine Committee recommends that each registered sports official have an annual physical examination and practice good health habits. Being physically fit and conveying an appropriate, positive image through proper health nutrition habits will greatly assist all officials in keeping up with the game. After all, the game, the schools, players, coaches, spectators and fellow officials deserve no less. As importantly, officials owe good health habits to themselves and their families if for nothing more, than the health of it. If officials have any chronic health condition, officials are requested to share this information with on site medical personnel at their contest(s).



If you are in need of updating your officiating supplies, please be reminded that Officially Sports is the official vendor of PIAA Sport Officials' Uniforms. Please give them your consideration for any purchases regarding officials' supplies. If interested, you may provide them with your email address to send you their catalog, seasonal specials and discounted items that may be of interest and service to your avocation of sports' officiating. Officially Sports may be contacted via email at [mjsumpref@aol.com](mailto:mjsumpref@aol.com), by calling 800-934-4555 or at [www.officiallysports.com](http://www.officiallysports.com).

### Official's Uniform

1. The PIAA Official's Emblem must be worn on the upper left sleeve of the official's standard shirt when officiating in all PIAA sponsored games.
2. All PIAA-registered officials must wear identical uniforms during a contest.
3. Required uniform for basketball officials:
  - Shirt: Alternating black and white 1-inch vertically striped, short-sleeved shirt with a black collar. V-neck shirts have been approved for PIAA member school games as long as officials are dressed alike.
  - Slacks: Full length black trousers
  - Belt: Black
  - Socks: Black
  - Shoes: Solid black with black laces

PIAA recommends the use of a black, plastic FOX-40 whistle with a black lanyard. If jackets are worn before the game, they must be black in color and identical in style.

College jackets or jackets from any organization other than PIAA or local basketball chapters may not be worn. The wearing of jewelry (except wedding bands and medical-alert bracelets) and wrist watches (except as a required timing device) is prohibited. Smoking and/or tobacco chewing is prohibited (Minutes, Board of Control, PIAA Summer Workshop, July 17th, 1989, p. 3)

PIAA sports' officials may display an American flag (maximum size 2 by 3 inches) on the right sleeve of their uniform shirt approximately three inches down from the shoulder seam. This will be the same position the PIAA official patch is displayed on the left sleeve.

PIAA Basketball officials may use a pink whistle for games that are designated as "cancer benefit" games by PIAA member schools.

### PIAA By-Laws, Article XV; Section 3 Requirement of Written Contract

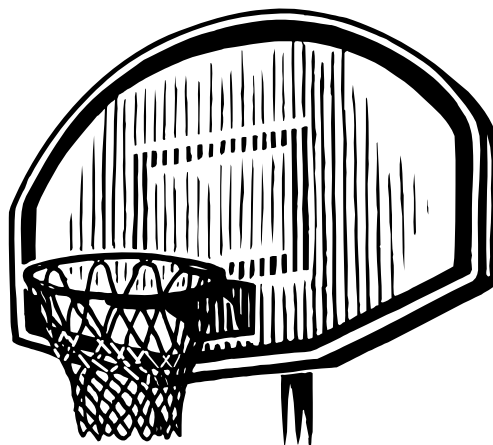
- All PIAA member schools shall enter into either paper or electronic contracts on the official contract form entitled "Contract for Officials Under PIAA Rules" with all registered spots officials retained by the schools or assigned by an assignor. Registered sports officials are independent contractors and therefore, are NOT employees of PIAA, the school, or the assignor. Disputes arising from oral agreements will not be considered by PIAA.

## PIAA Sportsmanship Message

ALL OFFICIALS MUST READ THIS MESSAGE TO CAPTAINS AND HEAD COACHES PRIOR TO GAMES AT ALL LEVELS:

*PIAA requires all registered sports' officials to enforce the sportsmanship rules for coaches and contestants. Actions meant to demean opposing contestants, team, spectators, and officials are not in the highest ideals of interscholastic education and will not be tolerated. Let today's contest reflect mutual respect. Coaches please certify to the officials that your players are legally equipped and uniformed according to NFHS rules and PIAA adoptions. Good luck in today's contest.*

- For distribution purposes, this message is printed on the back of all PIAA registered sports officials' 2011-2012 identification cards. Chapter interpreters are requested to remind all officials to read this message at each contest they officiate.
- There have been some concerns addressed by the schools that some of our officials are not reading the PIAA Sportsmanship message prior to the contest. This is an improper procedure and this message **MUST** be read. Officials are not to paraphrase, modify, or develop their own sportsmanship message to the captains and head coaches. The proper procedure is head coaches and captains **MUST** attend the pre-game reading of the sportsmanship message.
- This message **MUST BE READ VERBATIM** by the contest officials. Coaches must certify to the contest officials their team is legally equipped and in compliance with the NFHS Basketball Rules. The reading of this message will set the tone for the contest to be played in the spirit of good sportsmanship and have the coaches verbally confirm aloud their team's adherence to compliance with equipment and safety rules. This confirmation is not only the adherence to contest rules, but also assists in alleviating the legal liability concerns for the officials if the teams subsequently violate the proper equipment provisions of the contest rules.



### PIAA Officials Insurance

For the 2011-2012 school year, American Specialty Insurance Services will provide the following benefits:

- One Million Dollars of Liability Coverage
- \$25,000 Excess Accident Medical Coverage (with a \$250 deductible)
- \$5,000 Accidental Death and Dismemberment (including a cardiac benefit)

This program is administered by American Specialty Insurance Services and underwritten by USF&G and Mutual of Omaha. Both carriers carry “A” ratings by A.M. Best. Again this year, as a new service for chapters, all regularly scheduled chapter meetings will be covered under PIAA’s basic liability coverage.

This is a major change from the past when only the annual rules interpretation meetings have been covered. Chapters are requested to please submit their list of regularly scheduled chapter meetings to the PIAA Office to assist procedurally in the exchange of information to have all local associations’ meetings covered.

Contact information is as follows:

Drew Smith, Vice-President for Client Services  
Sara Douglass, Administrative Assistant  
American Specialty Insurances Services, Inc.  
142 N. Main Street,  
P.O. Box 309  
Roanoke, Indiana 46783-0309  
Phone: 260-672-8800  
Fax: 260-673-1295  
www.amerspec.com

### Pre-Season Prep

Pre-season preparation applies to mental and physical fitness as well as updating one’s uniform. Take the time to review your uniform annually so that you present a clean, crisp, neat uniform. As we all know, “you never have a second chance to make a first impression”. It is also important to review your other officiating equipment; shoes, socks, undergarments, equipment bags, and other officiating supplies to make your uniform complete. Many officials work more than one game per week and need the ability to have multiple uniforms available for their use. Don’t compromise your appearance and the reputation of your chapter by attempting to make that shirt and pants last another year. Game control starts with your appearance and the professionalism that goes with it. Be fit; be neat, be sharp. If you are in need of updating your officiating supplies, please be reminded that Purchase Officials Supply of Pennsylvania is the official vendor of PIAA Sport Officials’ Uniforms. Please give them your consideration for any purchases regarding officials’ supplies. If interested, you may provide them with your email address to send you their catalog, seasonal specials and discounted items that may be of interest and service to your avocation of sports’ officiating. Purchase Officials Supply of PA may be contacted via email at [mjsumpref@aol.com](mailto:mjsumpref@aol.com), [www.pa.purchaseofficials.com](http://www.pa.purchaseofficials.com), or by calling 800-934-4555.

### PIAA By-Laws: Article XIII, Section 8

- Any coach and/or contestant who, while coaching or competing for a PIAA member school, is ejected from a Contest by a state high school association recognized and/or registered official in that sport for unsportsmanlike conduct or flagrant misconduct shall be disqualified from coaching and/or participating **for the remainder of the day and in all Contests on the next Contest day of the same level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition.** For a coach, participation in the next Contest includes any contact by the coach with members of the Team, including other coaches, between the time that the Team arrives at the Contest site and the conclusion of the last Contest of the day. The Principal shall direct the coach not to attend all of the Contest(s).
- Any coach and/or contestant ejected from the last Contest in that sport in a sport season shall be disqualified from coaching and/or participating in the first Contest(s) in that sport in the subsequent sport season, at the same level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, at any PIAA member school or, if the student changes levels of competition, such as from junior varsity to varsity, the first Contest(s) in that sport.
- The official shall file a report with the PIAA Office on the form prescribed for the sport involved, within twenty-four (24) hours following the completion of the Contest in which the ejection occurred. Failure to file such report shall not affect the validity or consequences of the ejection. In Basketball, the athletic director and principal must meet with the ejected coach/contestant and detail in a report what corrective action has been taken. This report then must be signed by all parties and sent to the district Basketball chairperson. This form is located on the PIAA website on the Basketball page.
- When a coach or contestant is disqualified/ejected from a Regular or Post-Regular Season Contest a report must be filed by the official who disqualified/ejected the coach or contestant. When the report is received in the PIAA Office it is faxed to the concerned school Principal and Athletic Director and mailed to the respective District Chairmen, officials' representatives and sportsmanship chair. A copy is also given to the Associate Executive Director and placed in the school's file.
- **OFFICIALS ARE TO FILE A REPORT WITH THE PIAA OFFICE ON THE APPROPRIATE FORM WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE EJECTION OR THEY MAY BE PLACED ON PROBATION.**
- Officials may complete the disqualification form online through the officials' information area of the PIAA website. Additionally, officials may email or fax a downloaded copy of the disqualification form. Officials who repeatedly do not file the proper form in the prescribed time period may be suspended.

### Examples of Disqualification Provision of Article XIII, Section 8

- The following examples are for players or coaches and are only examples and not a complete list. What this means is a player or coach ejected from a contest at any level must sit out the remainder of the day and the next day of the next contest at that level.
- **Example #1:** Player/coach gets ejected from a junior varsity contest before a varsity contest. This player/coach gets disqualified for the **remainder of the day and the next day** of the next junior varsity contest. If this contest is followed by a varsity contest **on the same day**, the player/coach gets disqualified for the varsity contest also (**the whole day**).
- **Example #2:** Player/coach gets ejected from a varsity contest on Friday, the team's next varsity contest is Friday. Before the varsity contest is a scheduled junior varsity contest, player/coach cannot participate in any of Friday contests.
- **Example #3:** Player/coach gets ejected from a varsity basketball game Saturday. The next varsity contest is a game on next Friday but the game gets postponed to Saturday. On Saturday, the junior varsity team is to play in another basketball game, is player and/or coach eligible to participate in the junior varsity game?
- **Ruling:** No. Since the Friday contest was postponed the **next varsity game** is the same day as the junior varsity game and the player/coach are not eligible to participate the whole day.

### Communicable Disease and Skin Infection Procedures

The risk for blood-borne infectious diseases, such as HIV and Hepatitis B, remains low in sports and to date has not been reported. However, proper precautions are needed to minimize the potential risk of spreading these diseases. In addition to these diseases that can be spread through transmission if bodily fluids only, skin infections that occur due to skin contact with competitors and equipment deserve close oversight, especially considering the emergence of the potentially more serious infection with Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).

Means of reducing the potential exposure to these agents:

- Notify guardian, athletic trainer and coach of any lesion before competition or practice. Athlete must have a health-care provider evaluate lesion before returning to competition.
- If an outbreak occurs on a team, especially in a contact sport, consider evaluating other team members for potential spread of infectious agent
- Follow NFHS or state/local guidelines on "time until return to competition." Allowance of participation with a covered lesion can occur if in accordance with NFHS, state or local guidelines and is no longer considered contagious.

## Communicable Disease and Skin Infection Procedures (cont.)

### Universal Hygiene Protocol for All Sports

- Shower immediately after all competition and practice.
- Wash all workout clothing after practice.
- Wash personal gear, such as knee pads, periodically.
- Don't share towels or personal hygiene products with others.
- Refrain from (full body) cosmetic shaving.

### Blood-Borne Infectious Diseases

Means of reducing the potential exposure to these agents include:

- An athlete who is bleeding, has an open wound, has any amount of blood on his/her uniform, or has blood on his/her person, shall be directed to leave the activity until the bleeding is stopped, the wound is covered, the uniform and/or body is appropriately cleaned, and/or the uniform is changed before returning to competition.
- Certified athletic trainers or caregivers need to wear gloves and take other precautions to prevent blood-splash from contaminating themselves or others.
- Immediately wash contaminated surfaces or mucous membranes with soap and water.
- Clean all contaminated surfaces and equipment with disinfectant before returning to competition. Be sure to use gloves with cleaning.
- Any blood exposure or bites to the skin that break the surface must be reported and evaluated by a medical provider immediately.

*As copied from the NFHS 2011 Basketball Rules Book*

### Arrival at Site

- Cooperation with Contest management begins with timely arrival at the Contest site. Nothing makes administrators and coaches more nervous at the onset of a contest than not knowing whether the officials are going to show up.
- Start the game off right by communicating your arrival time at the site with the athletic administrator. Show up, where possible, at least thirty minutes prior to the scheduled tip-off. It will go a long way in helping your credibility as a quality official.

<b>PIAA 2011/12 Basketball Schedule</b>	
First Practice Date	November 18th
Minimum Length of Preseason Practice	3 Weeks
First Inter-School Practice or Scrimmage Date	November 25th
Maximum Number of Regular Season Inter-School Practices or Scrimmages	2
First Regular Season Contest Date	December 9th
Maximum Length of Regular Season	11 Weeks
Maximum Number of Regular Season Contests	22
Last Regular Season Contest Date	February 25th
District Deadline	March 3rd
Preliminary Round	March 6th
First Round– A Boys, AA Girls, AAA Boys, and AAAA Girls	March 9th
First Round– A Girls, AA Boys, AAA Girls, and AAAA Boys	March 10th
Second Round– A Boys, AA Girls, AAA Boys, and AAAA Girls	March 13th
Second Round– A Girls, AA Boys, AAA Girls, and AAAA Boys	March 14th
Quarterfinals– A Boys, AA Girls, AAA Boys, and AAAA Girls	March 16th
Quarterfinals– A Girls, AA Boys, AAA Girls, and AAAA Boys	March 17th
Semi-Finals– A Boys, AA Girls, AAA Boys, and AAAA Girls	March 20th
Semi-Finals– A Girls, AA Boys, AAA Girls, and AAAA Boys	March 21st
PIAA A & AAA Boys' and AA & AAAA Girls' Basketball Championships	March 23rd
PIAA AA & AAAA Boys' and A & AAA Girls' Basketball Championships	March 24th

